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Optimal Runge-Kutta Schemes for High-order Spatial and Temporal Discretizations

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Governing Equations**
 - Spatial Discretizations
 - Temporal Discretizations
- **Von Neumann Analysis (VNA)**
- **Computational Results**
 - One-dimensional Wave
 - Three-dimensional Vortex
- **Conclusions and Future Work**



Introduction

- High-order in space is now commonplace
- High-order in time... not so much...
- Is this sufficient? Is high-order in time needed?
- Limiting Fact: There are no A -stable backward-difference formula (BDF) methods with $> 2^{nd}$ -order accuracy
- Thus, multistage methods, like Runge-Kutta (RK) methods, must be used for 3^{rd} - and higher-order
- Explicit RK methods are not amenable to stiff problems

Objective: To find optimal diagonally-implicit Runge-Kutta time integrators for use with high-order spatial discretizations



Governing Equations



- **Dual Time Stepping:**

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_i}{\partial x_i} + \mathbf{H}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = [\rho \quad \rho u_i \quad \rho e_0]^T$$

$$\mathbf{F}_i = [\rho u_i \quad \rho u_i u_j + p \delta_{ij} \quad u_i \rho h_0]^T \quad \text{where } h_0 = e_0 + \frac{p}{\rho}$$

- **Quasi-linear Form:**

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} + \underline{\mathbf{A}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_i}{\partial x_i} + \mathbf{H} \quad \underline{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_i}{\partial \mathbf{Q}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}} \underline{\Lambda} \underline{\mathbf{M}}^{-1}$$

$$\underline{\Lambda} = \text{diag} \{u_i + c, u_i, u_i - c\}$$

- **Residual Form:**

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{R}_s(\mathbf{Q}) = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{R}_s = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_i}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_i}{\partial x_i} - \mathbf{H}$$



Spatial Discretizations



- Central Differences with added artificial dissipation
- Central differences:

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Upsilon_j}{\partial x_i} \right|_{II} = \frac{\Upsilon_{j+1} - \Upsilon_{j-1}}{2\Delta x_i}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Upsilon_j}{\partial x_i} \right|_{IV} = \frac{-\Upsilon_{j+2} + 8\Upsilon_{j+1} - 8\Upsilon_{j-1} + \Upsilon_{j-2}}{12\Delta x_i}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Upsilon_j}{\partial x_i} \right|_{VI} = \frac{\Upsilon_{j+3} - 9\Upsilon_{j+2} + 45\Upsilon_{j+1} - 45\Upsilon_{j-1} + 9\Upsilon_{j-2} - \Upsilon_{j-3}}{60\Delta x_i}$$

where Υ could be \mathbf{F}_i or \mathbf{Q} depending on the form of the equations

- Scalar artificial dissipation:

$$\mathbf{R}_s = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_i}{\partial x_i} - \varepsilon_\eta \parallel \lambda \parallel \frac{\partial^\eta \mathbf{Q}}{\partial x_i^\eta} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_i}{\partial x_i} - \mathbf{H}$$

where η is even and one more than the order of accuracy

$$\parallel \lambda \parallel = |u_i| + c \quad \varepsilon_{II} = \frac{\Delta x_i}{2}, \quad \varepsilon_{IV} = -\frac{\Delta x_i^3}{12}, \quad \varepsilon_{VI} = \frac{\Delta x_i^5}{60}.$$



Temporal Discretizations

- Runge-Kutta Methods:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| c_1 | a_{11} | a_{12} | a_{13} | \dots | $a_{1(s-1)}$ | a_{1s} |
| c_2 | a_{21} | a_{22} | a_{23} | \dots | $a_{2(s-1)}$ | a_{2s} |
| c_3 | a_{31} | a_{32} | a_{33} | \dots | $a_{3(s-1)}$ | a_{3s} |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots | \vdots |
| c_{s-1} | $a_{(s-1)1}$ | $a_{(s-1)2}$ | $a_{(s-1)3}$ | \dots | $a_{(s-1)(s-1)}$ | $a_{(s-1)s}$ |
| c_s | a_{s1} | a_{s2} | a_{s3} | \dots | $a_{s(s-1)}$ | a_{ss} |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | b_1 | b_2 | b_3 | \dots | b_{s-1} | b_s |
| | \hat{b}_1 | \hat{b}_2 | \hat{b}_3 | \dots | \hat{b}_{s-1} | \hat{b}_s |

$$t^k = t^n + c_k \Delta t \quad \mathbf{Q}^k = \mathbf{Q}^n - \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^s a_{kj} \mathbf{R}_s^j(\mathbf{Q}^j) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^{n+1} = \mathbf{Q}^n - \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^s b_j \mathbf{R}_s^j(\mathbf{Q}^j) \quad \hat{\mathbf{Q}}^{n+1} = \mathbf{Q}^n - \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^s \hat{b}_j \mathbf{R}_s^j(\mathbf{Q}^j)$$

$$\epsilon^{n+1} = \mathbf{Q}^{n+1} - \hat{\mathbf{Q}}^{n+1}$$



ESDIRK Methods

- Explicit first stage Singly-Diagonally
Implicit Runge-Kutta
 - Stiffly accurate
 - Second-order stage accuracy
 - FSAL – First is the Same As Last

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| $c_1 = 0$ | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| c_2 | a_{21} | λ | ... | 0 | 0 |
| c_3 | a_{31} | a_{32} | ... | 0 | 0 |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots | \vdots |
| c_{s-1} | $a_{(s-1)1}$ | $a_{(s-1)2}$ | $a_{(s-1)3}$ | λ | 0 |
| $c_s = 1$ | b_1 | b_2 | b_3 | b_{s-1} | λ |
| | b_1 | b_2 | b_3 | b_{s-1} | λ |
| | \hat{b}_1 | \hat{b}_2 | \hat{b}_3 | \hat{b}_{s-1} | \hat{b}_s |



ESDIRK3 and 4

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{1767732205903}{2027836641118}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ |
| $\frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{2746238789719}{10658868560708}$ | $\frac{640167445237}{6845629431997}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ |
| 1 | $\frac{1471266399579}{7840856788654}$ | $\frac{4482444167858}{7529755066697}$ | $\frac{11266239266428}{11593286722821}$ | $\frac{11266239266428}{11593286722821}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ |
| | $\frac{1471266399579}{7840856788654}$ | $\frac{4482444167858}{7529755066697}$ | $\frac{11266239266428}{11593286722821}$ | $\frac{11266239266428}{11593286722821}$ | $\frac{1767732205903}{4055673282236}$ |

Implicit, Third-order ESDIRK3

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{83}{250}$ | $\frac{8611}{62500}$ | $\frac{1743}{31250}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{31}{50}$ | $\frac{5012029}{34652500}$ | $\frac{654441}{2922500}$ | $\frac{174375}{388108}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{17}{20}$ | $\frac{15267082809}{155376265600}$ | $\frac{71443401}{120774400}$ | $\frac{730878875}{902184768}$ | $\frac{2285395}{8070912}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1 | $\frac{82889}{524892}$ | 0 | $\frac{15625}{83664}$ | $\frac{69875}{102672}$ | $\frac{2260}{8211}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | $\frac{82889}{524892}$ | 0 | $\frac{15625}{83664}$ | $\frac{69875}{102672}$ | $\frac{2260}{8211}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Implicit, Fourth-order ESDIRK4



Distribution A – Approved for public release; Distribution Unlimited



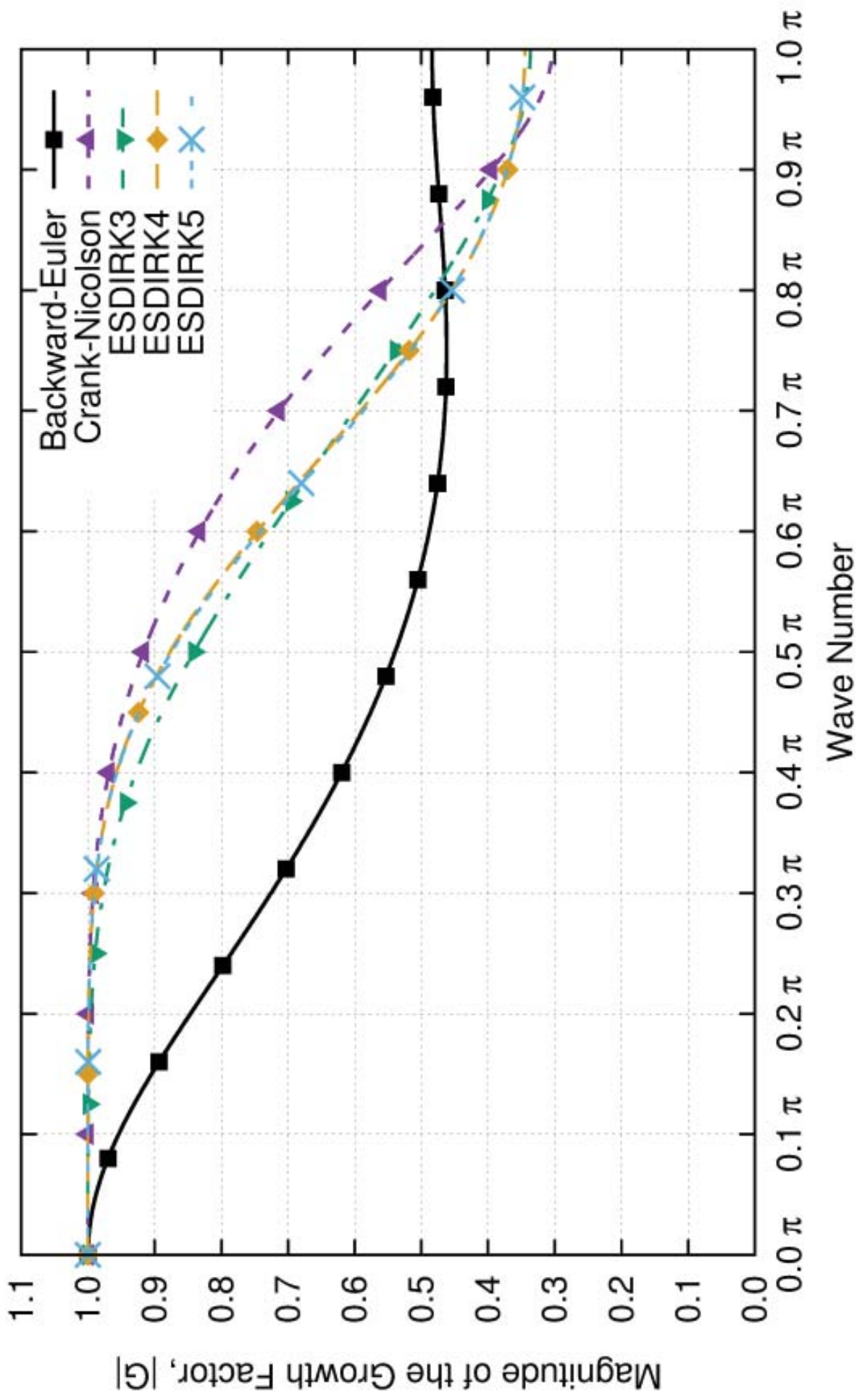
Von Neumann Analysis



- Often used to study stability of schemes
- Von Neumann analysis is used to compare schemes for accuracy
 - Dissipation error
 - Dispersion error
- Assumes linear, periodic problems
- VNA theory and more results are in the associated paper

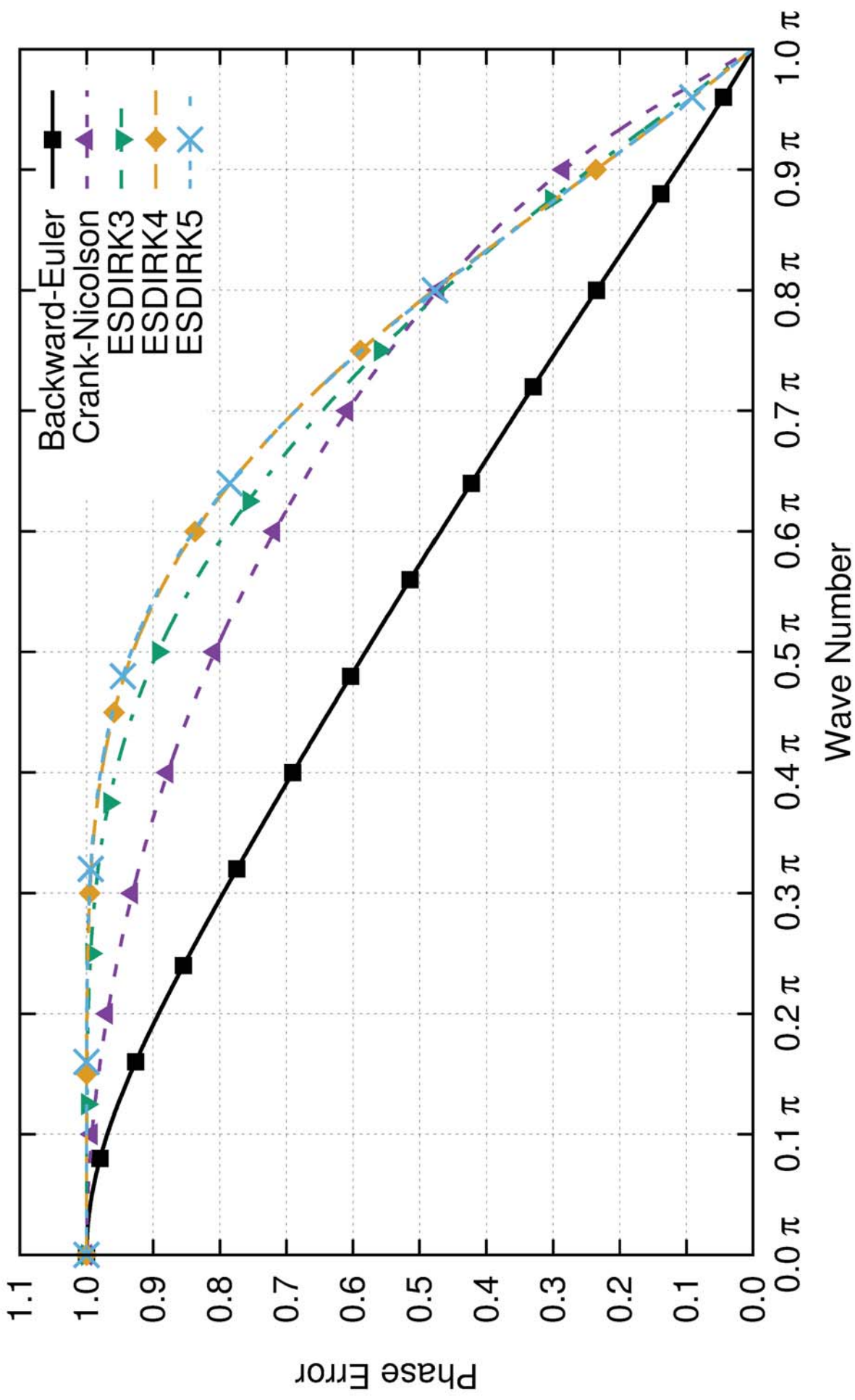


Dissipation, $CFL = 1.0$



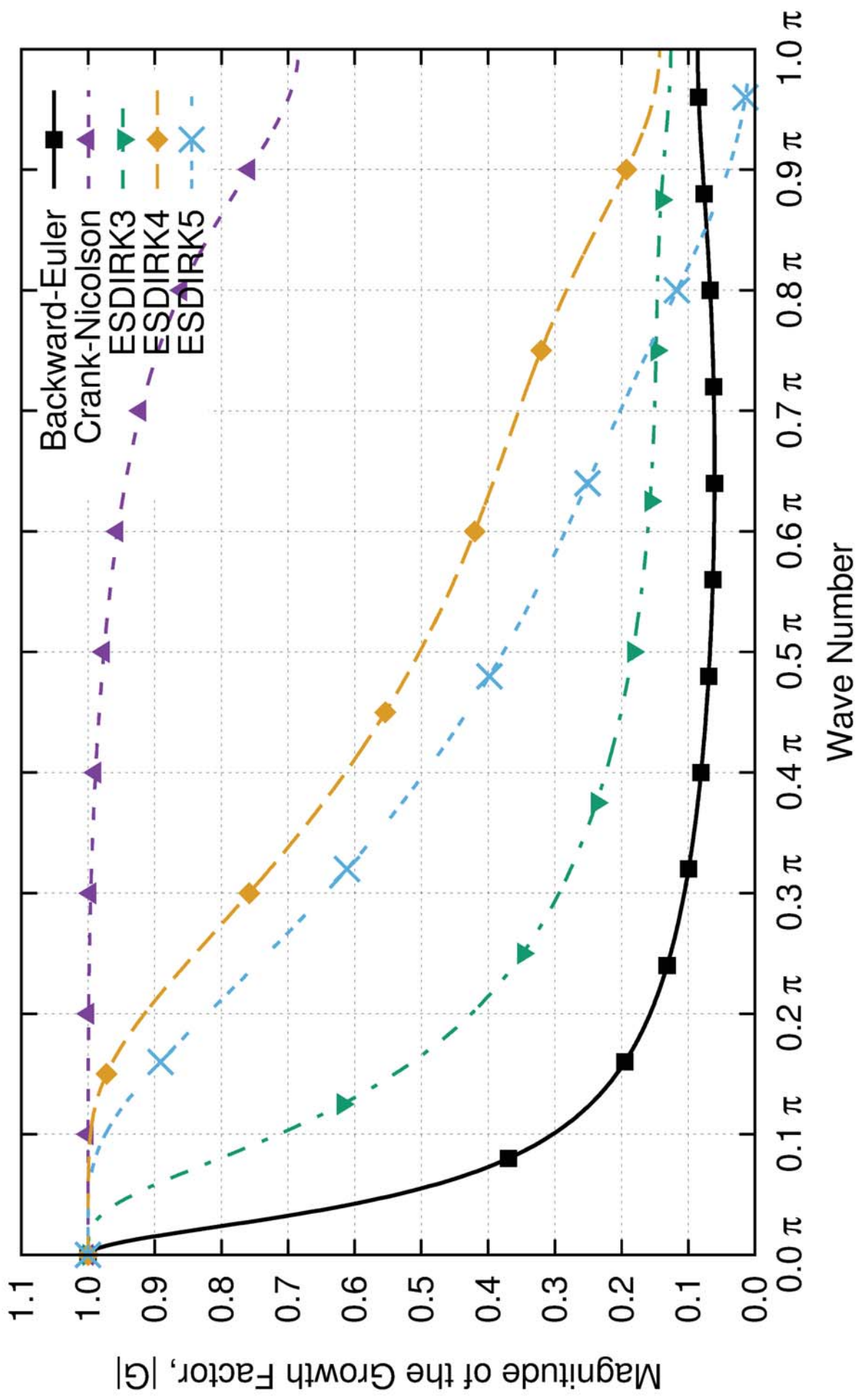


Dispersion, $CFL = 1.0$



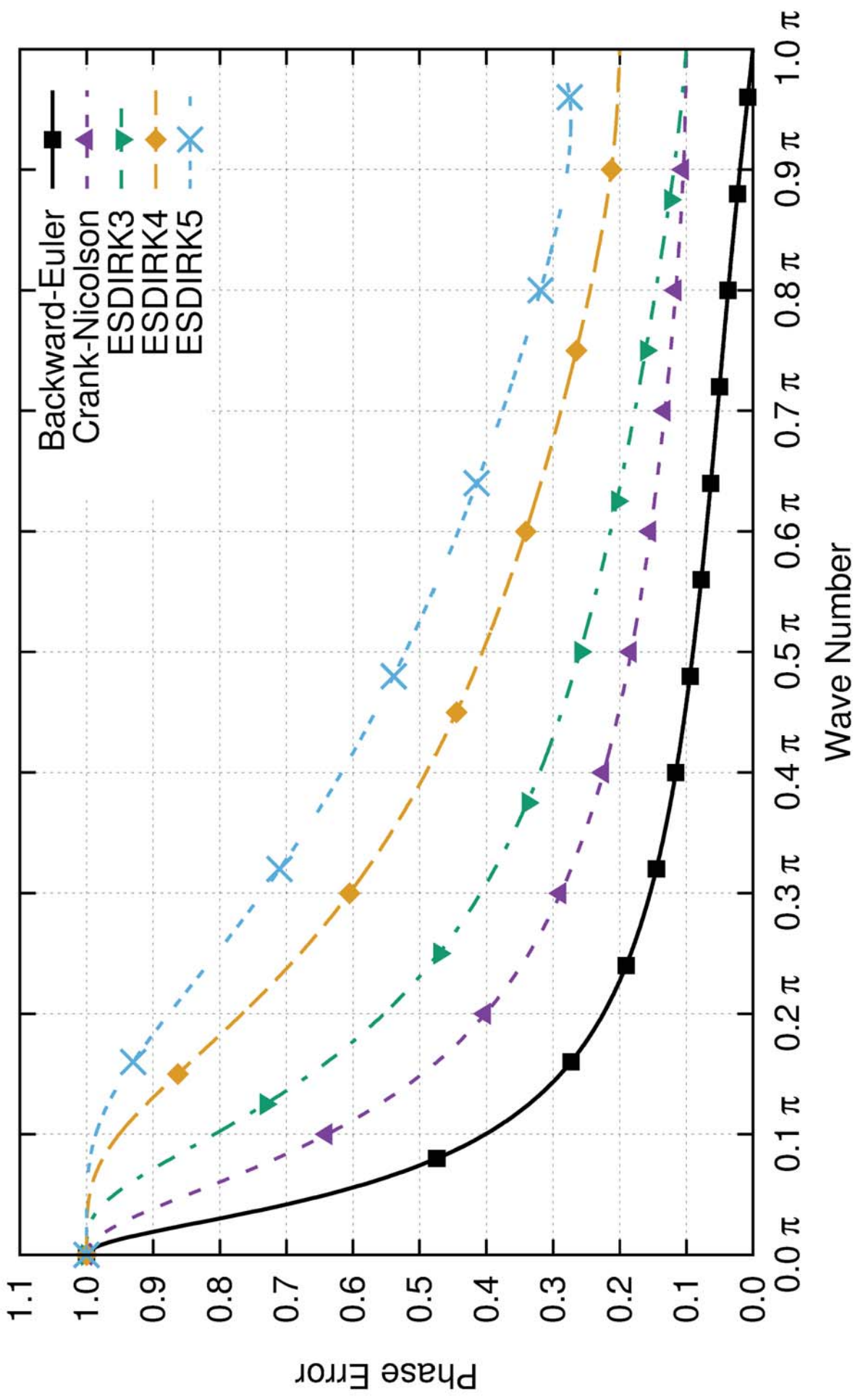


Dissipation, $CFL = 10.0$





Dispersion, $CFL = 10.0$





1-D Acoustic Wave



- Unperturbed Mach number of 0.5

$$\rho_{\infty} = 8.7077 \times 10^{-1} \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

$$\rho u_{\infty} = 1.7458 \times 10^2 \frac{kg}{m^2 \cdot s}$$

$$T_{\infty} = 400K$$

$$R_{\infty} = 2.871 \times 10^2 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

$$\gamma = 1.4$$

- Perturbation wave - 20 points per wave resolution

$$Q_o = Q_{\infty} + M\delta\hat{Q}_{u,u\pm c}$$

$$\delta\hat{Q}_{u,u\pm c} = \hat{\delta} \cdot \cos(kx)$$

$$\text{where } \hat{\delta} = 0.01$$

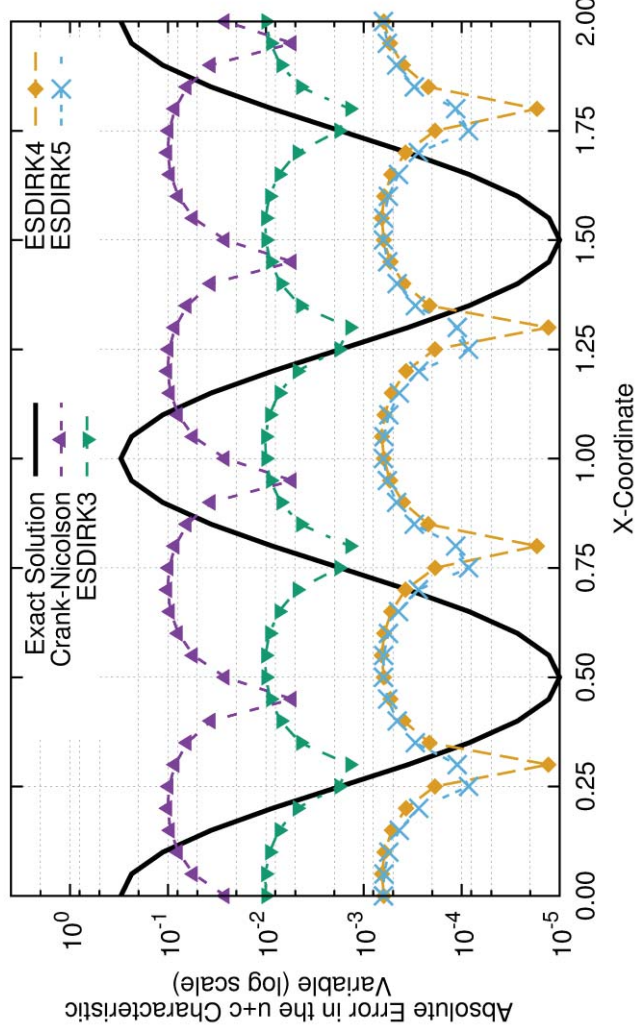
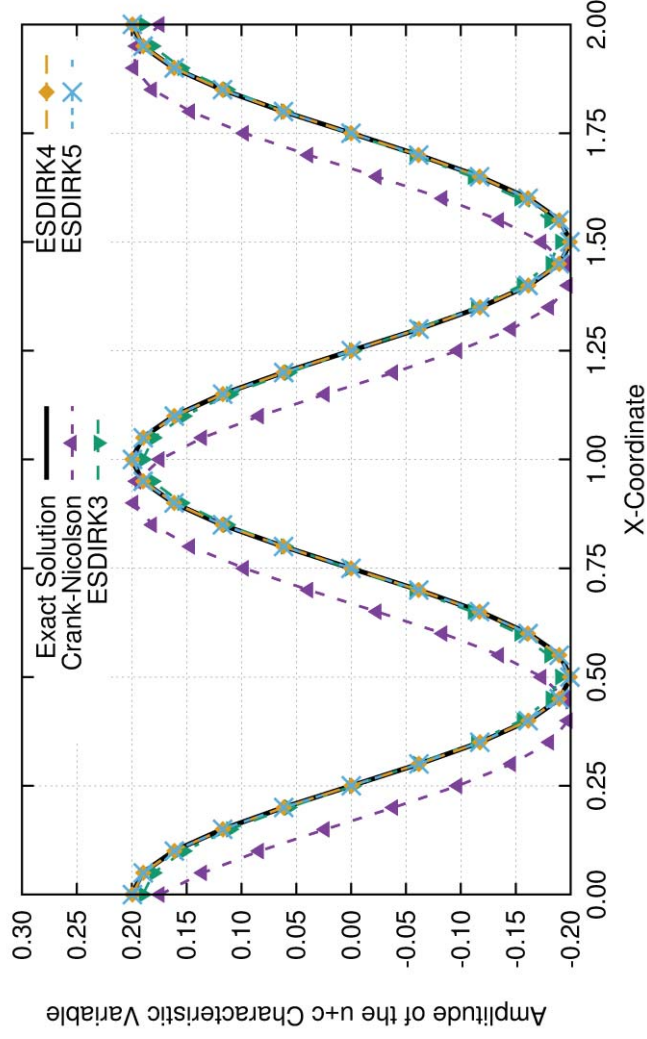
- More results in the paper



1-D, $CFL = 1.0$, 10 Periods



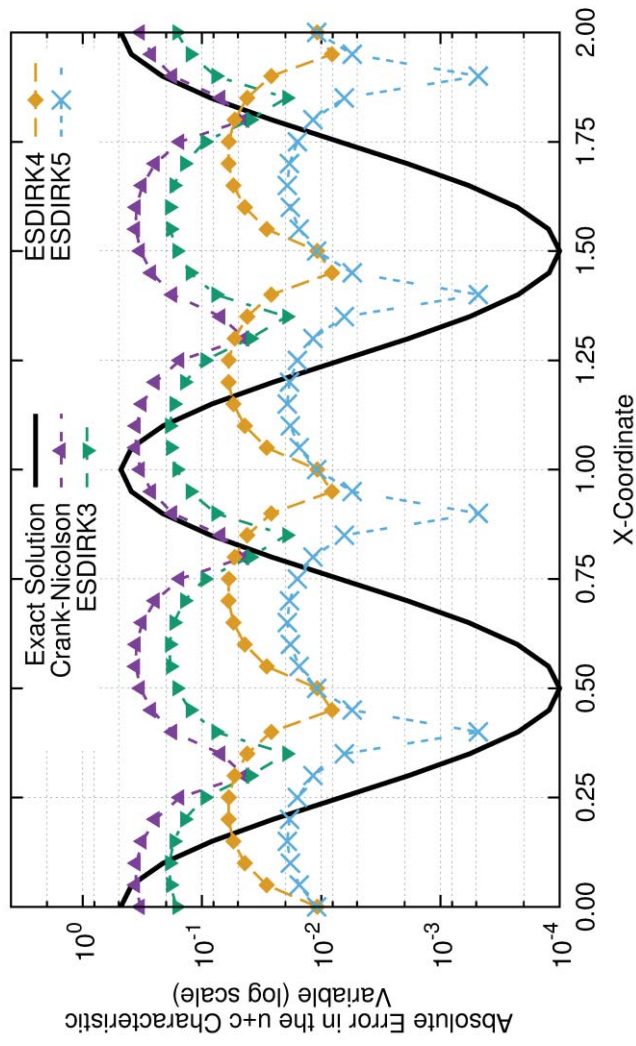
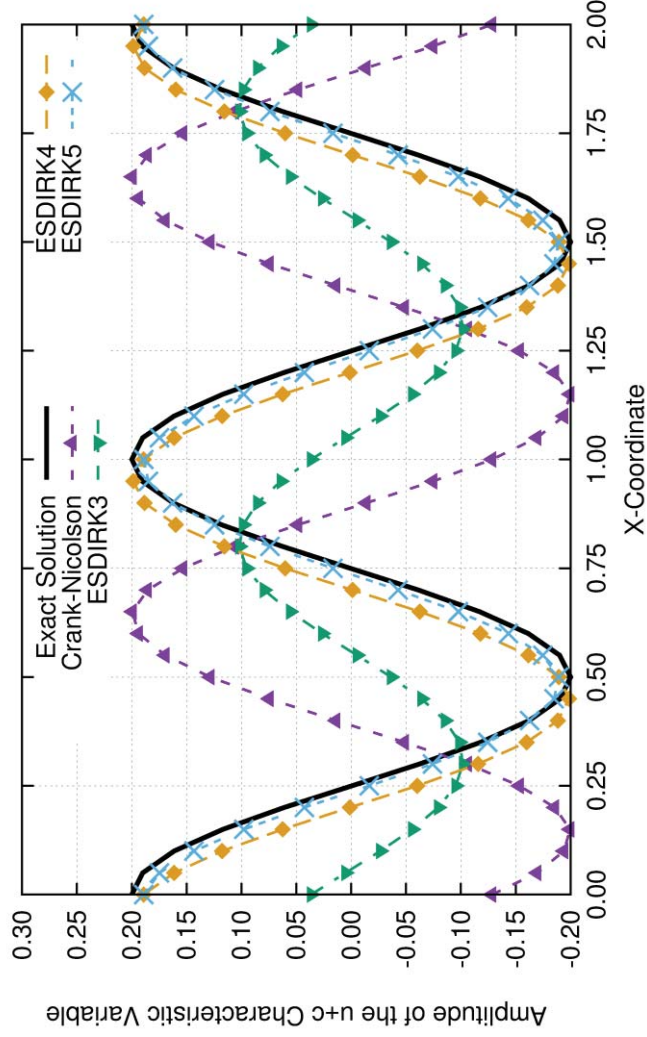
| Scheme | Dissipation Error | | Dispersion Error | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | VNA | Simulation | VNA | Simulation |
| Crank-Nicolson | 3.05×10^{-3} | 1.00×10^{-2} | 8.11×10^{-2} | 8.11×10^{-2} |
| ESDIRK3 | 5.02×10^{-2} | 5.02×10^{-2} | 1.51×10^{-3} | 1.53×10^{-3} |
| ESDIRK4 | 3.13×10^{-3} | 3.13×10^{-3} | 1.50×10^{-4} | 1.58×10^{-4} |
| ESDIRK5 | 3.14×10^{-3} | 3.14×10^{-3} | 6.78×10^{-5} | 6.90×10^{-5} |





1-D, $CFL = 10.0$, 1 Period

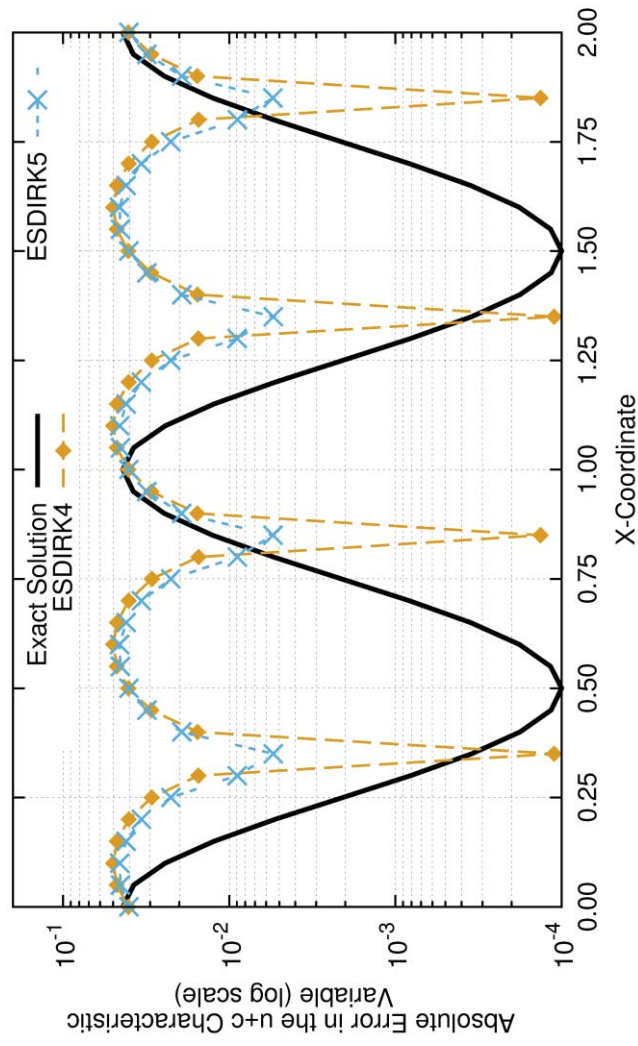
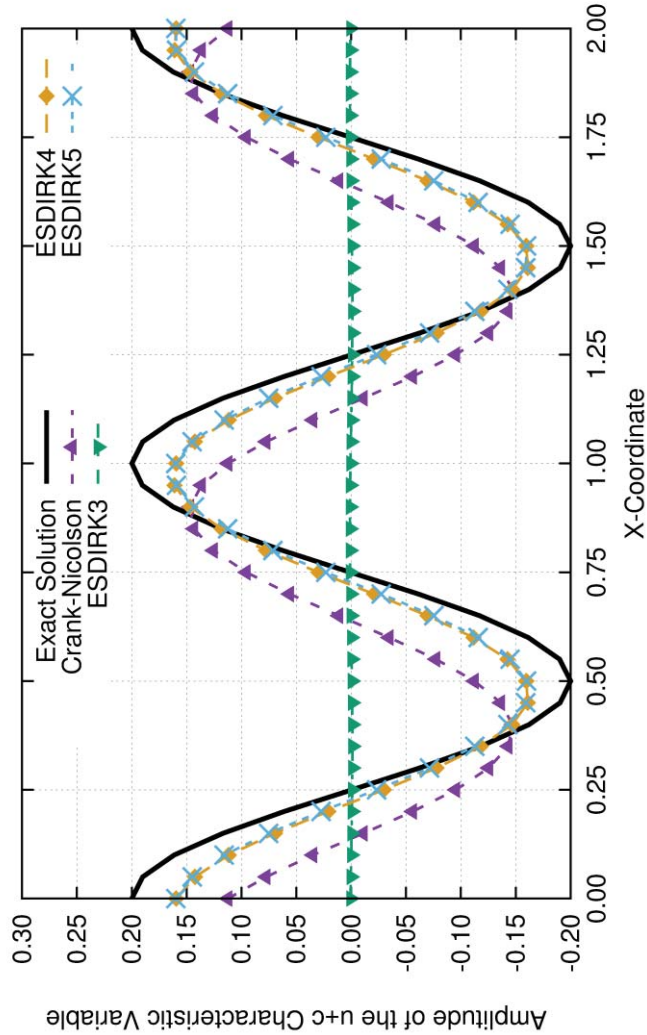
| Scheme | Dissipation Error | | Dispersion Error | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | VNA | Simulation | VNA | Simulation |
| Crank-Nicolson | 9.02×10^{-5} | 2.44×10^{-3} | 3.61×10^{-1} | 3.61×10^{-1} |
| ESDIRK3 | 4.99×10^{-1} | 4.90×10^{-1} | 1.92×10^{-1} | 1.92×10^{-1} |
| ESDIRK4 | 7.22×10^{-3} | 7.25×10^{-3} | 4.90×10^{-2} | 4.90×10^{-2} |
| ESDIRK5 | 5.10×10^{-2} | 5.46×10^{-2} | 1.38×10^{-2} | 1.39×10^{-2} |





1-D, $CFL = 1.0$, 1000 Periods

| Scheme | Dissipation Error | | Dispersion Error | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | VNA | Simulation | VNA | Simulation |
| Crank-Nicolson | 2.63×10^{-1} | 2.65×10^{-1} | 8.11×10^0 | 8.10×10^0 |
| ESDIRK3 | 9.94×10^{-1} | 9.94×10^{-1} | 1.51×10^{-1} | 1.00×10^{-1} |
| ESDIRK4 | 2.69×10^{-1} | 1.95×10^{-1} | 1.50×10^{-2} | 3.00×10^{-2} |
| ESDIRK5 | 2.70×10^{-1} | 2.01×10^{-1} | 6.78×10^{-3} | 2.50×10^{-2} |





3-D Isentropic Vortex



- **Free-stream Mach number of 0.5**

$$\rho_{\infty} = 1.0 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}, \quad \rho u_{\infty} = 200.0 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}, \quad \rho v_{\infty} = 0.0 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}, \quad \rho w_{\infty} = 0.0 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}, \quad \rho e_{0,\infty} = 305714.3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2}$$

$$R_{\infty} = 287.11 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \text{ and } \gamma = 1.4$$

- **Perturbation - 11 points across the vortex**

$$\delta u = -\sqrt{R_{\infty} T_{\infty}} \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} (y - y_0) e^{\phi(1-r^2)}$$

$$\delta v = \sqrt{R_{\infty} T_{\infty}} \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} (x - x_0) e^{\phi(1-r^2)}$$

$$\delta T = T_{\infty} \frac{\alpha^2 (\gamma - 1)}{16\phi\gamma\pi^2} e^{2\phi(1-r^2)}$$

$$\alpha = 4 \text{ and } \phi = 1$$

Vortex center: (x_0, y_0)

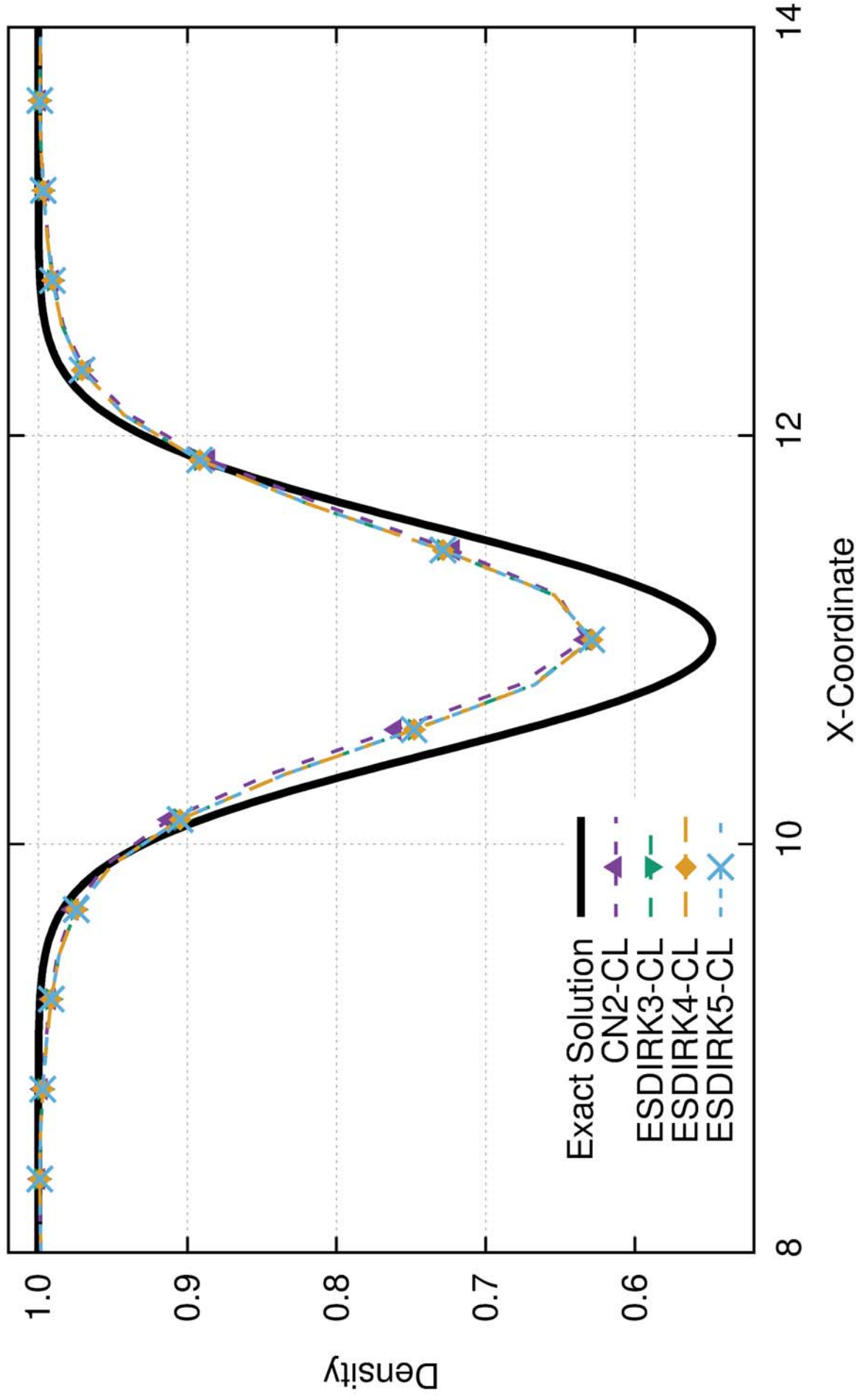
$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}$$



- **More results in the paper**

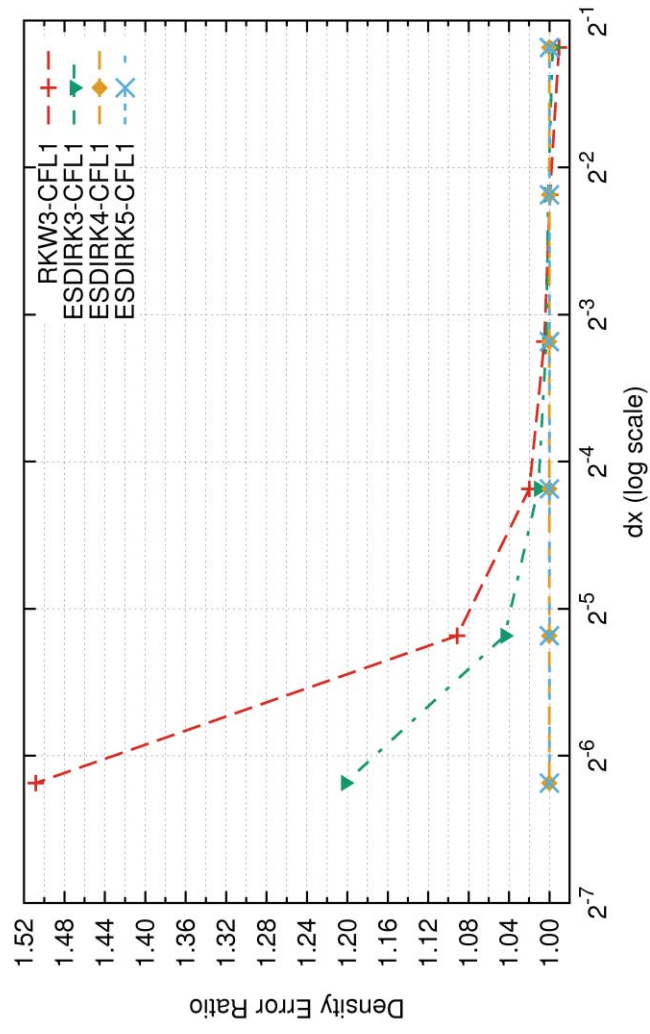
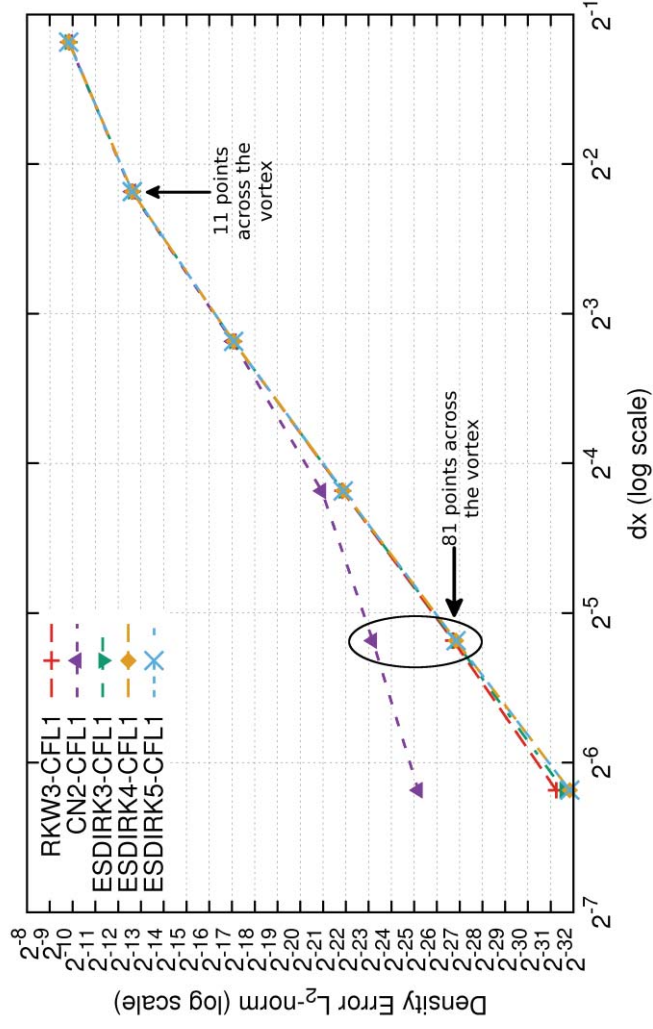


3-D, $CFL = 1.0$, 40 Lengths, 11 Points Across the Vortex



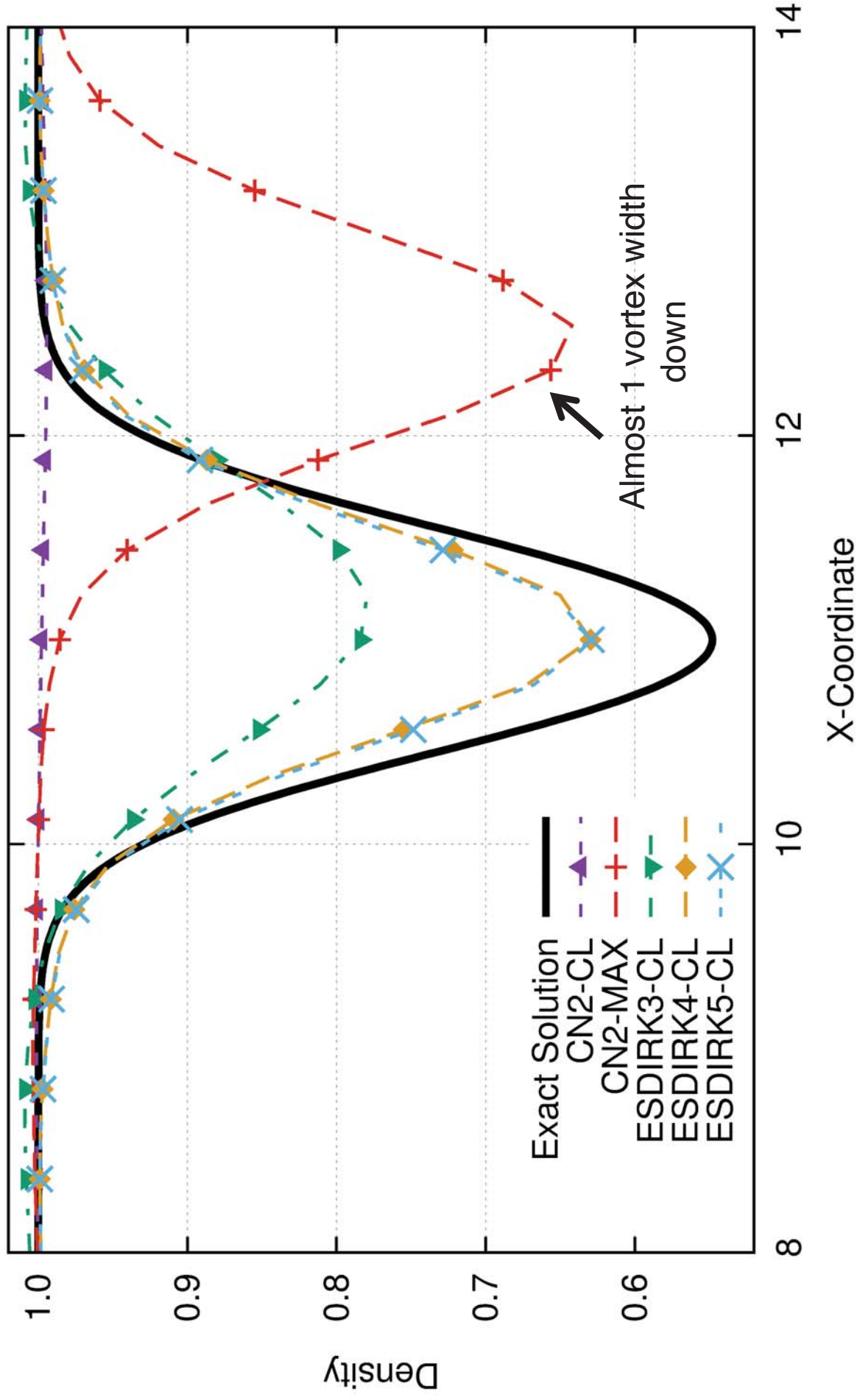


3-D, $CFL = 1.0$ Different Resolutions





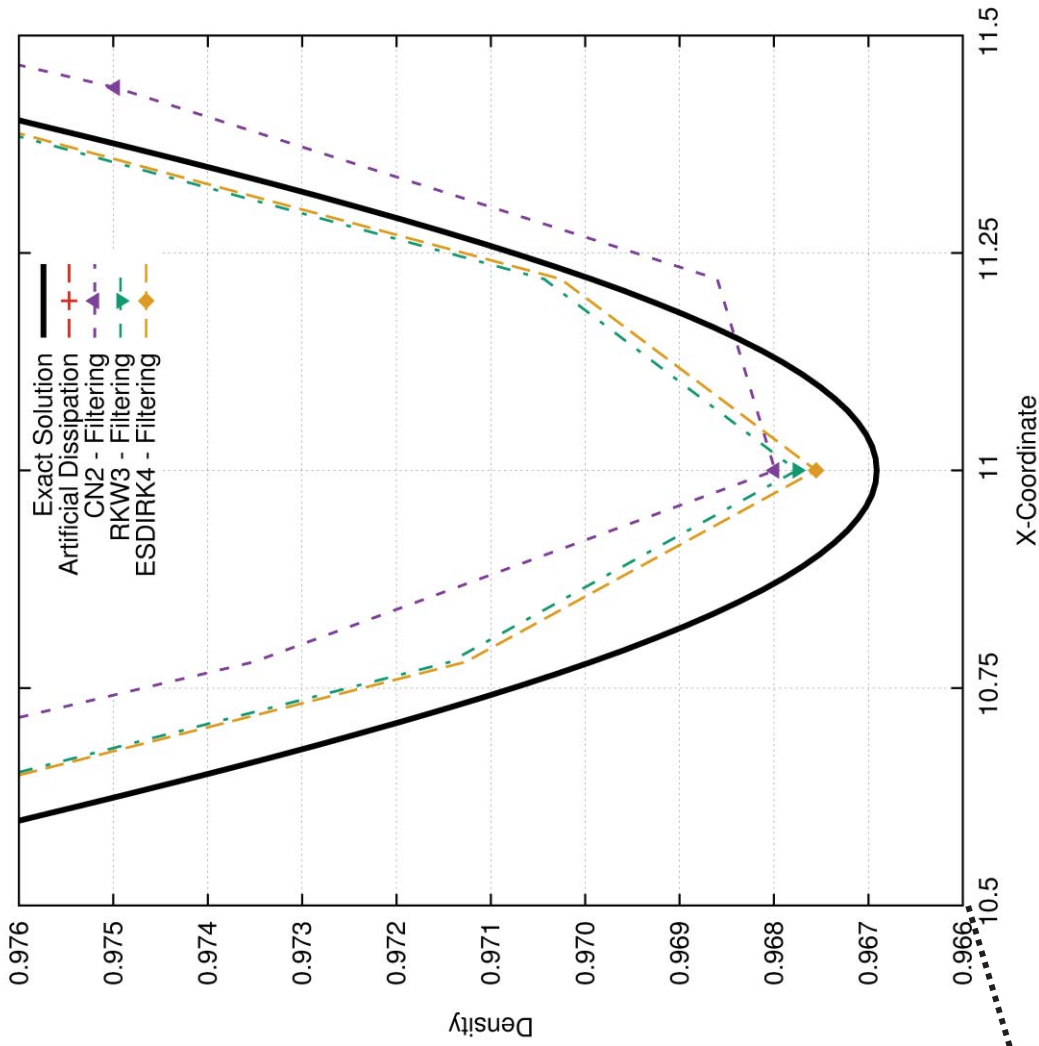
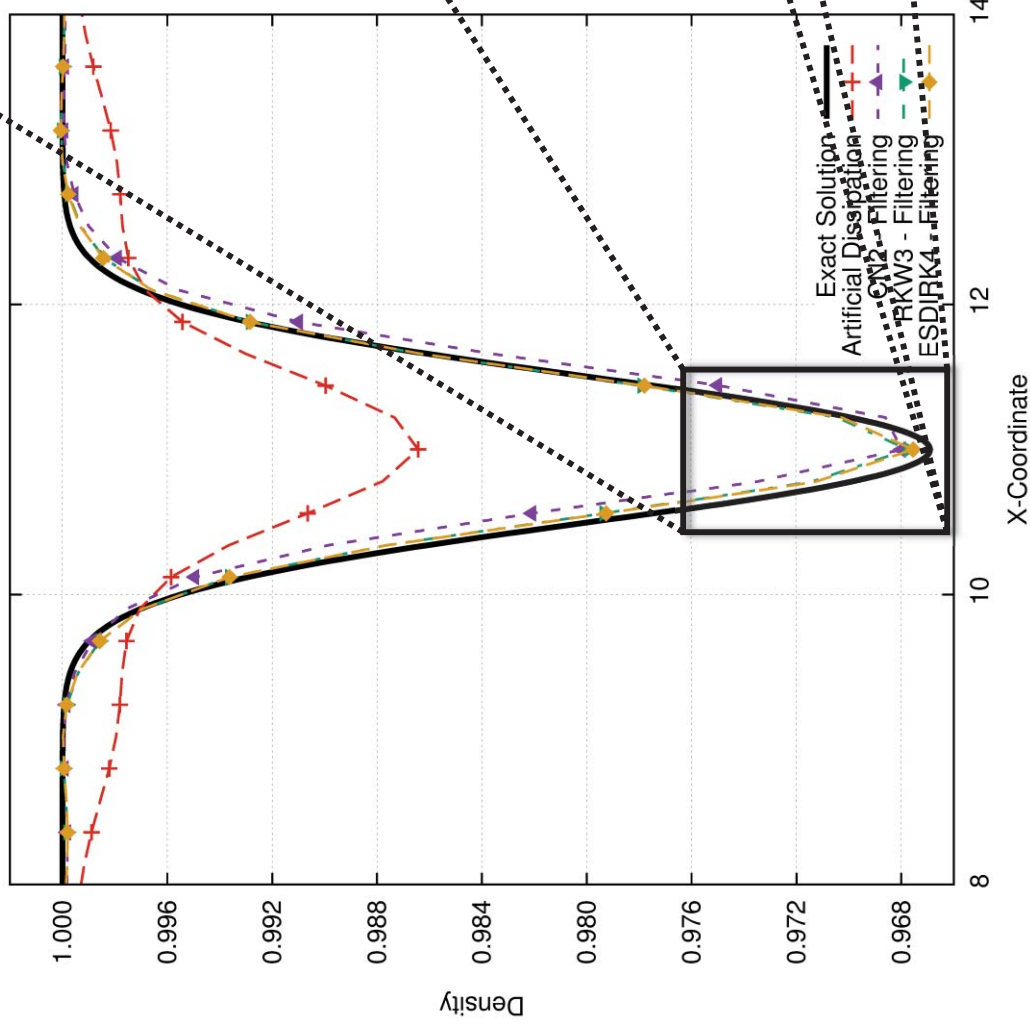
3-D, $CFL = 8.0$, 40 Lengths, 11 Points Across the Vortex





Sneak Peak: Filtering

11 points across the vortex
 $CF_L = 1.0$
80 vortex widths convection





Conclusions



- ***2nd- and 3rd-order time integrators for 5th-order spatial schemes are inadequate***
 - The same order of spatial and temporal discretizations is preferable
 - However, ESDIRK5 is not much better than ESDIRK4
 - 7 implicit stages vs. 5 implicit stages
- **Higher-order time integrators:**
 - Do not show significant improvement on coarse grids at CFL of one
 - Are better at high CFL number
 - Are better on highly refined grids
- **Spatial error usually dominates for typical CFL numbers and grid resolutions**
 - Central difference plus artificial dissipation schemes are inadequate



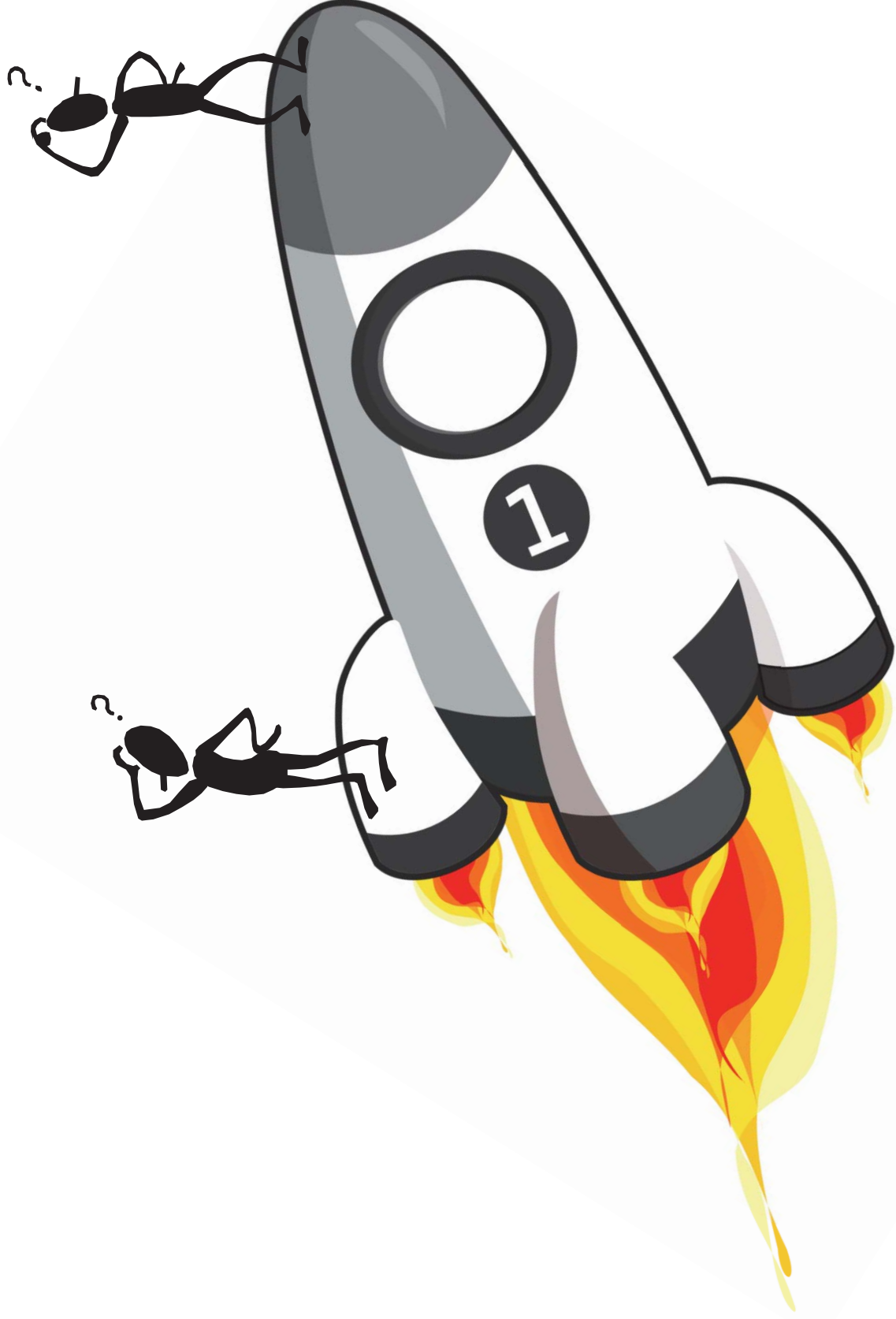
Future Work

- **Implement more accurate spatial schemes of the same orders of accuracy**
 - Compact-difference schemes
 - Filtering schemes
- **Derive better ESDIRK schemes tailored to the desired dissipation and dispersion properties**
- **Add preconditioning to take maximum advantage of the ESDIRK time integrators for stiff problems**
 - Improved convergence efficiency
 - Improved solution accuracy





Questions???





Extra Slides





3-D, $CFL = 8.0$ Different Resolutions

